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emergency as a patrolman and will be forearmed when examinations for promotion are called.

"It is my desire that this department not only retain its present reputation for efficiency, but that it increase that efficiency, and I know of no better way to do it than to give a few hours monthly to the study of police matters.

"The department has a splendid personnel and one which will be greatly benefited by this training.

"The Public Library contains numerous volumes covering the several branches of police work. These books, besides being very interesting, are instructive, and I trust you will take up at least one line of supplemental reading in addition to the regular course given in the school."

Stockton, Cal., has also established a police school, the faculty consisting of prominent physicians, attorneys and educators. Lectures on various subjects pertaining to the police are delivered weekly before the police class. No examinations are held at this time.

A school for detective sergeants has been inaugurated in the San Francisco Police Department. Attendance is compulsory, and examinations in the various subjects will be held from time to time. This branch of the San Francisco police, under the direction of the newly appointed Captain of Detectives, Duncan Matheson, promises to make great strides during the coming year.

A. VOLLMER, *Berkeley, Cal.*

University Lectures for Police.—Columbia University made arrangements for a course of fifteen lectures for the members of the New York Police Department in March and April, 1917. Seven of these lectures were devoted to criminal law, five to municipal government and three to criminology. A fee of sixteen dollars was charged to each policeman attending these lectures.

It is doubtful whether a course of university lectures such as this course possesses much practical value for police officers or whether it assists them in the performance of their duties or in their efforts to qualify for promotion. Service instruction for policemen to be of practical value should be planned and carried on by the city itself and should be furnished to the policemen without fee, charge or expense of any kind.

LEONARD FELIX FULD, *New York.*

PROBATION

Probationary System In the U. S. Navy: General Order 110.—"In my last annual report, as Judge Advocate General of the Navy, I dealt at some length with the apparent results following the adoption, during the previous nine months, of the probationary system of punishment commonly referred to in the service as General Order 110. I indicated that, though this system had been in operation too short a time to permit of definite comparison of its results with those obtained under the detention system which it largely replaced, nevertheless it was confidently believed from the data at hand that it would prove an epoch-making step in progressive naval penology. Reports of commanding officers at that time forecast its overwhelming advantages from the viewpoint of economy, discipline, and humanitarianism. Toward the end of the past year, in reply to a circular letter, many suggestions were received as